

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Forget-Me-Not* for 1839.

THE PRIEST AND THE PENITENT.

By MRS. WALKER.

“So the beautiful Imoinda is to be married this morning. Faith, Pembroke is a lucky fellow. I for one would gladly vote the bather of half the blond belles of this town, so that we might keep among us the glorious eyes of that divine Creole girl. Positively they make sunlight in the darkest day of November.”

“Why, Villiers, man, you are getting poetical; I did not know the Barbadoes widow had made a slave of you, too. Really, the negroes on her estates are free in comparison to the poor devils she holds in bondage here. Well she is a sweet creature, and I hope Pembroke may value the treasure he has won, as she deserves.”

The above dialogue took place in the High Street of that prettiest and most gossipping of towns, Cheltenham, between two of the loungers ever to be found there and in other watering places.

We will now more fully introduce to our readers the lady to whom it referred. Imoinda Jerningham was the widow of a man, by courtesy called gentleman, who, because he possessed large plantations in Jamaica, and had numbered fifty years, thought himself entitled to exercise over the lovely and portuose girl, whom he had bribed her parents to force to the altar as his wife, a tyranny and despotism, which, even the elasticity of sixteen, and a naturally bright and joyous temperament, were scarcely capable of coping with. After a wretched disunion of three years, the death of a brother called Mr. Jerningham to England, and a few more months conveyed to his wife the tidings, heard certainly without any very violent demonstrations of grief, of his own demise.

She was now, at nineteen, with all the power which wealth confers, all the freedom a state of widowhood enjoys, and all the influence with which a face and form of singular loveliness always endow a woman. The delicacy of her health demanding change of climate, she repaired to England, and passed the period since her arrival at the favorite resort of travellers from the warm latitudes—Cheltenham.

Her presence there had excited quite a furor among natives and visitors, and Alexander numbered not more victories than did Mrs. Jerningham; though her conquests were not on the open battle plain, but in the sweet walks of the Montpelier promenade, or in the glittering and garlanded ball-room.

For those who wish for a description of our beauty, we will briefly sketch her. Large starry eyes, whose flashing lustre was tempted by an expression of such tender besechingness, that every look was a prayer; a skin of the finest and clearest olive, now utterly colourless, now glowing as sunset; hair black and shining; and a form so exquisitely pliant, so faultlessly proportioned, that every movement was grace, every attitude worthy of perpetuation by the sculptor's chisel. With such manifold attractions, it is no marvel that her hand was an object of eager competition; but, disdaining the allurements which rank passes, the temptations which affluence equal to her own held forth, she selected from her host of admirers, Henry Pembroke, the son of a poor, though noble, Catholic family, who, saving a genealogy without a blot and a fine manly person, appeared to have no especial claim to such distinction, unless a love, whose vehemence and intensity often hurried him into temporary distrust and suspicion, can be called so.

The day of her nuptials had arrived, and Imoinda sealed her earthly fate for weal or woe, and became the wife of Henry Pembroke. The ceremony over, the marmal lovers entered their travelling carriage, and set off for the Continent. It was an evening in early spring; earth, air, and sky, were fraught with beauty, and filled every sense, even to overflowing, with a deep, yet subdued feeling of enjoyment—one of those evenings, when, at the sight of creation in all its fitness and perfection, the heart is humbled in lowly worship of the divine Creator, and the better difficulties of the soul awakened, it pants to exchange the perishing interests of Time for the fadless glories of Eternity. I had taken my evening stroll among the ruins of the Coliseum at Rome, and my path homeward leading me by the Church of San Giovanni Laterano. Imoinda had gone thither, led by the fame of the priest, whose eloquence and sanctity filled Italy with its echoes. Little did she dream that the man before whom she bowed in penitence was he whom, his errors all forgotten and forgiven, she yet loved with the freshness and concentration of happy and by-gone years. His person even her eye could not recognize; for, in addition to the defacing marks which grief had written on his brow, he had, for the purpose of concealment, stained his hair and complexion of a dark Indian tint. Little did he deem, when he took the monastic vow, and placed an eternal barrier between himself and her who still too strongly weaned his heart from Heaven, that he had acted on false suspicion and voluntarily, as it were, destroyed the peace and happiness of both.

He had left Italy only for a time, and returned thither to devote himself to the service of religion; and, though believing his wife guilty, feeling a desire to learn her movements, he became a monk of the severe order of the Capuchins. His blameless life, stern sanctity, and powers of oratory, won him a far-spread reputation. Thousands came to him to confess. Day by day, he hoped that she too would come, and that his ear might listen to the

secrets of her soul; and she did come—and, kneeling at his feet, told of her follies, her errors, her frivolities. With breathless interest he heard her tell of these. He thought that crime would be added to the list—nay, he almost hoped it. He suggested—he interrogated—he denounced. But the confession was finished—she had no more to own—she was spotless, and he was deceived—spotless—and confessing in broken accents her unquenched love—and yet he durst not clasp her to his heart!

He pronounced her name in the familiar tone of tenderness, so well known, so unforgettable. It was enough—disguise was longer impossible—she flung herself on his bosom, and for a moment held him in her arms. He started from her embrace, told her of the vows that he had uttered, of the impulsive gush that he had placed between them; and, seizing a poniard, which he had concealed in his vest, was about to plunge it into his heart, when she wrenched it from his grasp, and, falling on her knees to implore forgiveness of Heaven and him, buried it to the hilt in her own breast.

He recovered, and is yet living. But she, the faithful and the fond, was dead! All the fervent and stormy passions which had alternately transported her to the summit of earthly bliss, or plunged her in the lowest depths of mental despondence, were hushed in eternal stillness. She was dead. The shafts of calumny could no more wound, the allurements of the world seduce, the presence of joy brighten, or the bitterness of sorrow grieve. She was at peace. Let but a few months thus roll on, and she would be forgotten by all, save me, in whose mind memory would ceaselessly ply the work of pain. In the silence of night, in the cold grey dawn of the morn, when there was rest for others, there should be no repose for him—the unwavering faith, the passionate devotedness, the wild embrace, and the dying struggles of Imoinda, would stand between him and sleep, and make the couch of oblivion the scene of vivid and acutest consciousness. In the service of his Creator alone he shall find peace, in assisting his fellow creatures, the only solace for a wounded spirit.

THE USES OF HISTORY.

History is a narrative of past events. The study of it is attractive both to the young and the old, to the unreflecting and the philosophical mind. It combines amusement of the deepest interest; the exercise and improvement of the best faculties of man; and the acquisition of an important species of knowledge. History, considered merely as a source of amusement, has great advantages over novels and romances, the perusal of which too often debilitates the mind by inflaming the imagination, and corrupts the heart by infusing what may often be regarded as moral poison. Like works of fiction, history serves to amuse the imagination and interest the passions, not always, indeed, in an equal degree; yet it is free from the corrupting tendencies which too often belong to novels, and has a great superiority over them, insomuch as it rests on the basis of fact.

The love of novelty and of excitement is natural to man; hence the general taste for history, though its details are not unfrequently painful. It affords a melancholy view of human nature, governed by the baser passions; and is, to use the words of Goldsmith, “little else than the register of human contention and calamity.”

A higher use of history is to improve the understanding, and strengthen the judgment. It has been styled philosophy teaching by examples; or moral philosophy exemplified by the lives and actions of men. It adds to our own experience an immense treasure of the experience of others, and thereby enables us to enter upon the business of life with the advantage of being, in a manner, acquainted with it.

It makes us acquainted with human nature, and enables us to judge how men will act in given circumstances, and to trace the connection between cause and effect in human affairs. It serves to free the mind from any narrow and hurtful prejudices; to teach us to admire what is praiseworthy, wherever it may be found; and to compare, on enlarged and liberal principles, other ages and countries with our own.

History may be regarded as the school of politics, and, as such, is indispensable to rulers and statesmen; it is also highly important to every citizen of a republic, in order to enable him to perform, in a manner, honorable to himself and useful to the community, the duties of a freeman. By history we gain our knowledge of the constitution of society; of the reciprocal influence of national character, laws, and government; of those causes and circumstances which have promoted the rise and prosperity, or the decline and fall of states and empires.

History shows us past ages, triumphs over time, and presents to our view the various revolutions that have taken place in the world. It furnishes us with the wisdom and experience of our ancestors, exhibits their living actions, and enables us to profit by their successes and failures. It teaches us what has been done for the melioration of mankind by the wisdom of Greece and Rome, by modern literature and science, by free government, and by pure and undefiled religion.

It tends to strengthen the sentiments of virtue. Its faithful delineations, vice always appears odious, and virtue not only desirable and productive of happiness, but also favorable to true honor and solid glory. The reader of history learns to connect true glory, not with the possession of wealth and power, but with the disinterested employment of great talents in promoting the good of mankind.

One thing Certain.—Death is a theme of universal interest! The slightest heart, the least thoughtful mind, has no disbelief of death. The distance of the dark cloud in which he comes, sailing through the bosom of futurity, may be miscalculated; but the world unhesitatingly owns that he is coming, and will at last be here. In almost every other particular of existence, the fortunes of men differ; but to die is common to all. The stream of life runs in a thousand various channels; but, run where it will—brightly or darkly, smoothly or languidly—it is stopped by death. The trees drop their leaves at the approach of the winter's frost; man falls at the presence of death. Every successive generation claims for his own, and his claim is never denied. To die is the condition on which we hold life; rebellion sickens with hopelessness at the thought of resisting death,

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1839.

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AGRICULTURAL.

TURAL.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

TREATMENT OF THE HORSE—FOOD.

The horse is one of the most useful animals that has been subject to the dominion of man, but his treatment in the matter of food is frequently such that his powers are but imperfectly developed, and his value nearly destroyed. With too many his position is that of the slave; devoted to all manner of drudgery, and left to gather a precarious subsistence as best he may. To care for a horse seems, by many, to be considered beneath the dignity of the master, when the horse, perhaps, in every respect, is the worthiest animal of the two.

There is scarcely any thing that can be used as food upon which the horse will not subsist. Though not precisely carnivorous, and from his structure evidently intended not to subsist on flesh, there are numerous instances in which the horse has attained a relish for meat, and in the language of one of Walter Scott's heroes, "takes it up like a christian."

Nearly every one has seen the horse lick blood, but this is owing most probably to a hating for the salt it contains. In Bruce Clark's work on the horse, and in the "Veterinarian," are several cases of horses eating flesh.

One, a colt, was in a towering rage at the cause of his misfortunes, and used to tell the following characteristic story of his friend: "Monsieur Charles Gilfert, he come to Albany. He have ruin me in my business—*mes affaires*. He borrow *de l'argent* from me to large amount. He go to New York, and promise to send him, right away, ver quick. But, *voyez-vous*, when I write to him, he return me von response inconsante, von impudent answer, and say, I may go to the devil for look for him. I leave Albany instantly, determined to have the grand personal satisfaction for the affront he put upon me. I walk straight away from de *bureau à vapour*, de steambout. I go to my boarding house. I procure von large stick, and rush out of de *passion* to meet him. By-and-by, bientot, I see him von large way off, very remotely. I immediately button up my coat with strong determination, and hold my stick fierce in my hand, to break his neck several times. Ven he come near, my indignation rise. He put out his hand. I reject him. He smile, and look over his spectacles at me. I say, you von scandale, coquin infame. He smile de more, and make *un grand effort*, a great trial, to pacify my grande indignation, and before he leave me, he borrow twenty dollars from me once more, by gar! A ver pleasant man was Monsieur Charles Gilfert, ver nice man to borrow *l'argent*, *ma foi*."

New York Mirror.

A Good Natured Man.—The following amusing soliloquy of Mr. Lester Salix, is from that immortal work, "Charcoal Sketches," by Joseph C. Neal:

The last time Salix was seen in the busy haunts of men, he looked the very incarnation of gloom and despair. His very coat had gone to retrieve his necessities, and he wandered slowly and abjectly about, relieving the workings of his perturbed spirit by kicking whatever fell in his way.

"I'm done," soliloquized he; "partnership between me and good nature is thus day dissolved, and all persons indebted will please settle with the undersigned, who is alone authorized. Yes, there's a good many indebted, and its high time to dissolve, when your parsoir has all the goods and spent all the money. Once I had a little shop—ah! wasnt it nice?—plenty of goods and plenty of business. But then comes one troupe of fellows, and they wanted tick—I'm so good natured; then comes another set of chaps, who didnt let bushiness stand in their way a minute; they sailed a good deal nearer the wind, and wanted to borrow money—I'm so good natured; and more asked me to go to their security. These fellows were always very particular friends of mine, and got what they asked for; but I was a very particular friend of them, and couldnt get it back. It was one of the good rules that won't work both ways; and I somehow or other, was at the wrong end of it; it wouldnt work my way at all. There's few rules will, barring subtraction, and division, and alligation: our folks alighted against me that I wouldnt come to no good. All the cypherin' I ever could do, made more come to little, and little come to less; and yet, as I said afore, had a good many assistants too.

"Business kept pretty fair; but I wasnt cured. Because I was good natured I had to go with em frolicking, tea partying, excursioning, and for the same reason, I was always appointed treasurer to make the distribution, when there wasnt a cent of surplus revenue in their treasury, but my own. It was my job to pay all the bills. Yes, it was always "Salix, you know me"—"Salix, poney up at the bar, and lead us a levy"—"Salix always shells out like a gentleman." Oh! to be sure, and why not?—now I'm shelled out myself—first out of my shop by old *rendition exponus*, at the State House—old *ferri fush* to me directed. But they didnt direct him soon enough, for he only got the fixtures. The goods had gone out on a bus long before I busted. Next, I was shelled out of my boarding house; and now," (with a lugubrious glance at his shirt and pantaloons) "I'm nearly shelled out of my clothes. It's a good thing they cant easy shell me out of my skin, or they would, and let me catch my death of cold. I'm a mere shell fish—an oyster with the kivers off.

But it's always so—when I was a little boy.

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Straw has been of late somewhat extensively

used as a substitute for hay; and when cut into

chaff, as it always should be, and mixed with the

ground or boiled grain it is found to answer every

purpose; and the horse will perform his work as

well as on hay; but in

the use to which it is put, is littering the stable,

and for this it is too much neglected. If farmers

who keep a stable of horses (and they cannot be

dispensed with where wheat is extensively grown)

would adopt the mode of grinding their oats, and

using straw made into chaff, for which purpose

Green's straw-cutter is most admirable, they would

effect a material saving, besides being enabled to

keep an additional number of cattle or sheep on

the hay now necessary for their horses.

In the United States, barley has never met with

much favor as food for the horse. Whether this

is extensively used, without the most injurious consequences, and the rubber of shrubs, and the Tree of Balsam, used no other grain, or very little, to feed their fleet and beautiful horses, watered and mixed with water, or when to be had, with milk, the Arabian horse defies the heat; and with a few pounds of barley meal, and the scanty herbage which in a few fat months is found in the desert, he keeps in excellent condition through the year. While, however, we can't grow so much more easily than in much of our country, the culture of barley and horses will be little attended to by the farmer. Next to oats, corn is the grain most used for feeding horses in this country; and in some parts, in the Southern States, it is almost the only grain they receive. The excellence of the southern horse generally, his spirit and capability of enduring fatigue, are decided proofs that the unfavorable impressions entertained in England and some other parts of Europe of this grain as horse feed, are entirely without foundation. We have tried oats, corn-meal, and shorts, with cut straw, as food for the horse, and on none of them did he thrive better, have more perfect health, or perform better, than when fed with the corn-meal and straw. Some precaution is necessary, when changing from oats, or shorts, to corn; as the latter contains far more nutrient than the others, and is more stimulating; and if given in equal quantities is apt to be injurious to the animal. And the same remark is true in regard to barley or wheat.

Neither corn, barley, or wheat, should ever be given to horses without first being ground; and if oats are first submitted to this process, a very great saving is effected. Straw should never be fed to a horse without being cut, and when hay is dry and fed much will be gained by cutting this. Every horse is acquainted with the fact that horses fed constantly on unground grain, or dry straw, or hay, will soon have their grinders worn out, or so far as to become unserviceable, and of course much of the food swallowed will be unabsorbed, and of very little use. The teeth of the horse prove, that by nature dried grain plants were his sole food, and if we wish to have this useful animal retain his full strength and energy, the laws of his construction cannot be disregarded.

Theatre.—At a meeting called last evening at the Atheneum Hotel, of individuals who are subscribers to the stock, which it is proposed to raise for the purpose of rebuilding the Bowery Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Hamlin, forty-eight attended, representing the same number of shares,—the whole number required by the original scheme being fifty. The plans of the proposed building and estimates of the expenses being submitted to the persons present, it was proposed, that the new edifice should be perfect in architectural beauty, as well as scientific appointments, that the number of shares should at once be increased to eighty, of which nineteen are immediately taken up. It was further determined, that the building should be immediately commenced and finished by the first of May ensuing. Daniel D. Tylee was unanimously elected president of the stockholders, and the proceedings of the meeting were closed by a very neat address of Mr. Hamlin, in which he expressed his high sense of the kind feelings evinced towards him, and his determination to merit them, by devoting all his talents and time to the success of the new Bowery Theatre.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.*

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.

IN SENATE,

Thursday, February 7, 1839.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, presented a memorial, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the interference of the citizens of other parts of the country in the subject of slavery in the District, and against action on the part of Congress in compliance with such unauthorized interference. After giving an abstract of the contents of the memorial, Mr. C. said he would embrace the opportunity of presenting his views on the subject of the Abolition petitions. He said he had been long of the opinion, that the proper course in the disposal of these petitions would have been to have them referred to an appropriate committee, who might present to the community a general and argumentative appeal on the subject. The majority of the Senate thought otherwise; and they had no intention to violate the right of the people in the course which they had adopted had the Abolitionists to represent them as having, and thereby greatly to increase their strength. He said that the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District and in the District of Columbia were but a means of accomplishing the objects of the Abolitionists—universal emancipation.

They were stages, and short stages, to universal emancipation without compensation, and without moral preparation. For this they were anxious to seize the people of one section of the country against another section, by exaggerating the horrors of slavery. Hence their continual agitation of the subject, and their attempt to connect it with the political controversies of the country. He alluded to the distinguished agitator in another sphere, [O'Connell,] who has said that he should be excluded from the respectable society of Europe; a society to which he himself has only a doubtful admittance, and was tolerated with a scornful repugnance. He considered his views as the malignant ravings of the plunderer of his own country, and the beller of a kindred.

He said that persons of both sections, and of different political parties of the Union, have agreed to profit by the Abolition excitement. As to the late Presidential election, Mr. Van Buren had been charged with being an Abolitionist. Mr. C. never participated or believed in this charge. No, sir, he is no Abolitionist. He considered the Abolitionists to pause; and look on the dread and despicability towards which they were hurrying the slaves. He denied that Congress had power to legislate upon the subject of slavery, and that by the Missouri compromise, Florida was right, when she had the requisite population, admitted to the Union with the institution of slavery. He denied the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, so as to interfere with the comfort and happiness of the District as a seat of Government for the Union, which was provided by the act of Congress. The idea of Congress having power to prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, was preposterous. He said that the ultimate aim of Abolitionists was emancipation, and the universal emancipation of three millions of slaves in the United States. There were, on an average, worth at least four hundred dollars each; and if they could be freed, the destruction of property in

the country, without the most injurious consequences, and the rubber of shrubs, and the Tree of Balsam, used no other grain, or very little, to feed their fleet and beautiful horses, watered and mixed with water, or when to be had, with milk, the Arabian horse defies the heat; and with a few pounds of barley meal, and the scanty herbage which in a few fat months is found in the desert, he keeps in excellent condition through the year. While, however, we can't grow so much more easily than in much of our country, the culture of barley and horses will be little attended to by the farmer. Next to oats, corn is the grain most used for feeding horses in this country; and in some parts, in the Southern States, it is almost the only grain they receive. The excellence of the southern horse generally, his spirit and capability of enduring fatigue, are decided proofs that the unfavorable impressions entertained in England and some other parts of Europe of this grain as horse feed, are entirely without foundation. We have tried oats, corn-meal, and shorts, with cut straw, as food for the horse, and on none of them did he thrive better, have more perfect health, or perform better, than when fed with the corn-meal and straw. Some precaution is necessary, when changing from oats, or shorts, to corn; as the latter contains far more nutrient than the others, and is more stimulating; and if given in equal quantities is apt to be injurious to the animal. And the same remark is true in regard to barley or wheat.

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At the close of the session, it was followed up by the address to the people of the United States, which was headed by the Senator from Connecticut on my right, [Mr. Niles.] It took the same elevated ground, that this was not a consolidated Government, but a Federal Republic of confederated sovereignties; and that neither this Government nor any of the States, or their citizens, had a right, either here or elsewhere, to interfere with the domestic institutions of the other States. This address, following the original move, had a powerful effect in consolidating all of the State Rights creed throughout the entire non-slaveholding States against the Abolitionists, which effectually checked their further progress.

At the beginning of this session, another movement on the same principle, made in the other wing of the Capitol, (Mr. Atherton's resolutions,) and which was sustained by a strong majority, followed with the most happy effect. The work was done. The spirit of Abolition was overthrown, of which we have a strong confirmation in what we have this day heard. The South was consolidated as one man against it, and a great political party to the North was nearly equally united in opposition; and he hoped, from indications that could scarcely deceive, that the other party there would also soon be found rallied against it.

Sir, (said Mr. C.) this is a great epoch in our political history. Of all the dangers to which we have ever been exposed, this has been the greatest. We may now consider it as passed. The resolutions to which he referred, with the following movements, gave the fatal blow, to which the position now assumed by the Senator from Kentucky has given the finishing stroke. What has been done, will be followed by a great moral revolution in the soul of feeling and thinking in reference to the domestic institutions of the South. Already the discussion has effected a great change among ourselves. There were many, very many, in the slaveholding States, who, at the commencement of the controversy, believed that slavery, as it existed among us, was an evil to be tolerated, because we could not escape from it, but not to be defended. That has passed away. We now believe it has been a great blessing to both of the races—the European and African; which, by a mysterious Providence, has been brought together in the Southern section of this Union. The one has greatly improved, and the other has not deteriorated; while, in a political point of view, it has been the great stay of the Union and our free institutions, and one of the main sources of the unbound prosperity of the whole. Now that we have withstood the shock, our institutions would be viewed more fairly than they have heretofore been, and he had no apprehension but that the result would be a great change of feeling towards them, not only in our country, but over the civilized world.

I did not rise, said Mr. Calhoun, to enter into a discussion of the subject. I heard the Senator from Kentucky with pleasure. His speech will have a happy effect, and will do much to consummate what had already been so happily begun, and successfully carried on towards a completion.

IN SENATE,

Friday, February 8.

The bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers in elections being the special order, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Crittenden then offered to amend the bill by striking out the penalty imposed, of a fine of five hundred dollars and incapacity to hold office under the United States, and to insert in lieu thereof a clause, that any person offending against the provisions of the act shall forthwith be removed from office by the President of the United States.

Mr. Norvell called for the yeas and nays on the question.

Mr. King hoped his friend from Michigan would withdraw his call for the yeas and nays. He was opposed to the bill as it stood, and as the author proposed to amend it, and should vote against it in either shape. But he would prefer that the Senator should modify his bill to suit himself; and then, said Mr. K. let him go on to explain it, and endeavor to make it palatable to the Senate.

Mr. Norvell accordingly withdrew his call for the yeas and nays, saying, that as he was opposed to the bill in any shape, he was averse to the Senate's taking a vote that would seem to imply an approval of any principle in it.

Mr. Crittenden then said that he would postpone for the present taking the question on the amendment, and went on to address the Senate at length in support of the bill, and in opposition to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary; on the conclusion of which,

On motion of Mr. Wall,

The Senate adjourned.

Saturday, February 9.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the bill for the armed occupation of that part of the Territory of Florida now overrun by bands of "spreading Indians"; which motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up as in Committee of the Whole, the question being on the motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

On taking this question, it was decided in the negative—yeas 20, nays 24.

Mr. Benton offered several amendments to the details of the bill, which were adopted.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, offered an amendment requiring the settler to be over eighteen years of age, to be entitled to the grant of land provided in the bill; which was adopted; and,

On motion by Mr. Benton, the bill was ordered to be printed as amended, and laid on the table till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 11.

Mr. Bell submitted the following resolution, which, on his motion, was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and he printed:

1. *Resolved*, That of all monopolies, the most liable to abuse, the most oppressive and unreasonable, are Government monopolies; and none such ought to be upheld, but upon the clearest grounds of expediency and necessity.

2. *Resolved*, That the public post, with its present exclusive privileges, can only be sustained on principle, as an institution of Government authorized by the Constitution, so long as it is necessary or essential to the operations of the Government in peace and in war, and no longer.

3. *Resolved*, That the exclusive right to carry letters for hire on all principal roads in the United States, claimed and asserted by the Federal Government, is a monopoly, exercised and tolerated at the commencement of the Government by reason of the low state of the public credit and finances, and not upon any ground of constitutional right or power.

4. *Resolved*, That a longer acquiescence in a monopoly, originally asserted upon such questionable grounds, is neither expedient nor justifiable under the present improved state of the public credit and the increased resources of the country.

5. *Resolved*, That the business of carrying letters for hire, like every other branch of industry, connected with the prosperity and happiness of the country, should be thrown open to the enjoyment of all the citizens of the United States, that the public may hereafter realize the advantages of increased regularity, cheapness, security, and expedition, which are sure to follow from a free competition of private capital and enterprise in this as in all other pursuits.

6. *Resolved*, That in order to secure these great benefits as well as to maintain correct principles in a monopoly, originally asserted upon such questionable grounds, is neither expedient nor justifiable under the present improved state of the public credit and the increased resources of the country.

7. *Resolved*, That in order to secure these great benefits as well as to maintain correct principles in the administration of the Government, it is expedient that the less productive post routes, or such as offer no present inducement to private competition, should be sustained, if necessary, by appropriations out of the common Treasury, or revenues arising from other sources.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, February 12.

Mr. Rives submitted the following resolutions, and moved that they be printed; which was adopted:

Whereas, "the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government," and whereas, also, "freedom of election is essential to the mutual independence of the State and Federal Governments, and of the different branches of the same Government so vitally cheared by American institutions,"

Resolved, therefore, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is highly "improper for officers, depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right."

Resolved, also, That measures ought to be adopted by Congress, so far as their constitutional powers may extend, to restrain, by law, all interference of Federal officers with elections, otherwise than by giving their own votes; and that the report of the Judiciary Committee be committed to a select committee, with instructions to new model it according to the principles declared in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

The Senate then adjourned.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM,

A monthly Magazine, embellished with Steel Portraits.

On the first of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This Magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of solid interest upon Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It also contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by lighter articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers:

Rev. Dr. Bassley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H. Clinch, David Holman, Esq., W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. H. Hodson, H. T. Tuckerman, E. A. Poe, Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. R. Tappan, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury.—Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to aid us.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country.

Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers, although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—The American Museum is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price 50¢ per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for \$15. We shall be happy to receive applications, post paid, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be post paid, and directed to the editors.

TRAVELLING AGENTS greatly needed.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS,

Editors and Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Jamaica.—The ship Emily, Capt. Mord, from Kingston, has brought us Kingston papers to the 22d January and we are sorry to say, they all represent the state of the fine island of Jamaica, under the emancipation system, as truly deplorable. We have been accustomed to receive the accounts from this quarter with some grains of allowance, but we now perceive that three papers, the Royal Gazette, the Standard, and the Cornwall Courier, all agree in their views of the inauspicious prospects which await the planter under the existing laws, and it is stated by one of them, that the Governor himself, Sir Lionel Smith, notorious for the perseverance with which he carries out the schemes of the abolitionists, is now convinced of the non-working of the system.

The negroes, it is stated, domiciled on the plantations, first quit work to celebrate the Christmas holidays, and then, that those who do work, work so indifferently, that they do not earn the wages they exact; that they exact wages which the planter is unable to pay—and all this at the time the crop is about being gathered.

It is probable, therefore, we shall soon see the denouement of the schemes of the London Cockneys on the property of their unfortunate fellow subjects, whom fate has destined to reap the reward of their labors under a climate and with a labouring population different from their own. We have never doubted what that denouement would be in the large islands, and it is only those who take a most contracted view of the subject, that point to their apparent success in the small colonies, such as Barbadoes, as a proof of the correctness of their theories.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

The Legislative Riot in Indiana.—A letter from Indianapolis in the New Albany Gazette contains a full account of the late disturbance in the Indiana House of Representatives. The affair, it appears, occurred on the 16th, during the discussion of the "Modification of the Bill." Mr. Judah gave a vehement speech, and the Speaker, Mr. Profit, called him to order. Mr. Judah persisted in his remarks, and the Speaker again called him to order. Mr. J. however, refused to take his seat, and, instead of moderating his language, spoke with greater severity than before. The sequel is thus related by the New Albany paper.—*Low Jour.*

Here the Speaker became outrageous and arose from his seat and declared that the House was adjourned until the next day at nine o'clock. In the meantime said he, "I will hold the gentleman from Knox personally responsible for his remarks in reference to the Chair." At this stage of the excitement, while the whole House was in a bustle, Mr. Profit approached Mr. Judah, and under the influence of great passion, told Mr. Judah, that he was a perfidious villain—a d—d scoundrel, and he could prove it. That he Mr. Judah, had been guilty of forgery in relation to certain letters written to Washington City respecting a Mr. Cottrell, and that although he did not consider him a gentleman, yet, for certain purposes, he would waive that opinion.—Mr. Judah retorted in language of equal severity, and then retired from the Hall.

Here the Speaker became outrageous and arose from his seat and declared that the House was adjourned until the next day at nine

houses and property from the effect of the earthquake, two shocks of which especially, were appalling; the one horizontal and the other vertical.—The city of Fort Royal is destroyed. The hospital, with all its tenants, has disappeared. Indeed, all the public establishments, not excepting the Government Hotel, are ruined. The village of Camp Pilot is entirely destroyed. We are in a state of mind the most horrible, apprehending that the slightest shock will bring down this dilapidated town. Two seconds more, and our existence was over."



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1839.

Gov. Swain, it is said, has resigned his station as President of the University of North Carolina. Hon. John D. Toomer, at present one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, has been spoken of as a suitable person to succeed Gov. Swain. Also, Walker Anderson.—*Greensboro' Patriot*.

HENDERSON (Whig) has been elected by a majority of 5 votes, Senator from Mississippi, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. J. Walker.

From the extracts of Congressional proceedings which we give this week, it will be seen that Mr. CLAY has lately come out with an expression of his sentiments on the subject of Abolition, and in bold clear condemnation of the schemes of its mad and fanatical agitators. Most heartily are we rejoiced to see this movement, affording, as it does, the prospect of having a strong influence in putting the question to rest; although no member of the political party to which Mr. CLAY belongs, nor particularly partial to himself, and all others we hope—the praise to which he is justly entitled; in this case, he has discharged his duty to the South, and the Country, and is deserving of honor for so doing. We are not inclined to search for the motives of this movement, but rest satisfied in the anticipation of the good effects which it is our hope, will result from the act; standing ready to co-operate with any and all in what we believe to be correct principles, we hail gladly the assistance of Mr. CLAY and his party, in resisting the furious and unlawful course of fanaticism; it is sufficient for us that the movement is in defense of our rights, we care not to look farther; whether by "Whig" or "Democrat" is of no consequence: we are the partisans of no man, or set of men; and according to the dictates of an unpretending judgment, shall always approve without respect to parties, what we consider just, and condemn with equal freedom what we regard as unconstitutional, and contrary to our principles.

We have beheld with high gratification another proof, in the course of Mr. CALHOUN in this instance, of the high minded, and patriotic spirit which looks to his country, and principle without descending to the indulgence of personal or party animosities; it is precisely the course which we should have expected to see him adopt, one that will most effectually silence and refute the ungenerous and unjust accusations of violent partisans, heretofore heaped on him, for commanding what he believed to be right in the conduct of a political opponent; they now see in the prompt approval rendered to the course of another political opponent, that he is influenced by no party jealousy, or personal considerations, but is ready to co-operate in measures for the public good with Mr. CLAY or Mr. VAN BUREN. We believe that he endeavours to do justice to all parties, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, and whether his motives are misrepresented or misunderstood by such as condemn, he will enjoy the best approbation, that of a mind conscious of the rectitude of its own intention; and hereafter when the excitement of political strife shall give place to the action of impartial judgment—his efforts in defence of the Constitution will have an appreciation and reward.

The establishment of the Carolina Patriot has been disposed of by Mr. Clancy, the late Editor, to Messrs. L. Swain and M. S. Sherwood. The first number of the paper under the Editorial control of these gentlemen, bears the name of the *Greensboro' Patriot* as in former times. The introductory address of the new editors is made in a manly and unassuming manner, we wish them personally all possible success in their new vocation, and a smoother passage than some of our fraternities have along the thorny path which is to be trod, in their editorial career. The politics of the paper (Whig) will remain unchanged.

The Mobile Branch of the State Bank of Alabama has made a second suspension of specie payments, in determining for the present not to redeem their notes of a larger denomination than ten dollars. The reasons offered by a statement of the Board in explanation of this unexpected course, is their conviction that under existing circumstances it would be impossible for the Bank to sustain itself under a general resumption in consequence of its available resources not being yet under its control. They declare the means of the institution to be ample sufficient.

COTTON FACTORY.—According to the appointment of a previous meeting, a number of the citizens of the Town and County assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday last, to take some steps for the establishment of a Steam Cotton Factory, in Salisbury; the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, on the importance of the proposition, and going upon the consideration of the Citizens the necessity of adopting forthwith some measures for

the improvement of the Town, recommending this scheme in particular to a safe profitable investment of Capital, as has been sufficiently proved by successful experiment in other parts of the State. At the close of the meeting \$30,000 was subscribed as part of the capital stock of a Company, and since then, we understand, the amount has been increased to \$25,000.

The subject is one in which the people of Rowan ought to take a deep interest; facts are the most powerful arguments in any question, and having these, we need make no appeal to the feelings of men, farther than to ask if they are content to see the counties all around them pushing boldly forward while Rowan remains behind hesitating and doubting whether she ought to improve, the opportunity to rise with them, or wait until by an increased competition, the difficulties will be increased. Now is the time for action: the manifold advantages, we think, no man can doubt. Why then delay? The increased prosperity of the villages where manufactures have been established, and the undoubted profitableness of the investment ought to decide any doubts which may be entertained on the subject. The great secret in the successful accomplishment of any enterprise, is to seize upon the right moment for its prosecution to make a fair start, and the rest will follow as a matter of course: important ends are never attained by irresolution and delay; there is wanting decision and prompt action. Examine the ground clearly and fully, and then act at once. The subscription list is in the hands of Thos. L. Cowan, Esq.

The bill to grant banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, has been rejected in the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature by a vote of 52, to 45.

Although Mr. Memminger has failed to accomplish the object of his mission, his efforts are spoken of in terms of the highest commendation.

The New York Legislature has passed resolutions declaring in substance that Atherton's resolutions, lately passed in the House of Representatives in Congress, are in violation of the Constitution and the right of petition. So much for the doing of the whig majority of the New York Legislature.

The difference between France and Mexico, has been arranged through the mediation of the English Government.

The "investigating committee" have returned from New York to Washington City, but had made no report to Congress at the last accounts.

The following communication contains a particular description of the Lexington Cotton Factory; the writer seems to be informed on his subject. It will be interesting to many of our readers.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: Among the interesting improvements in the way of manufactures, going on in the country, none, perhaps, is more deserving a particular notice, than the Lexington Cotton Factory. This Establishment, which has been something more than a year erecting, is now nearly complete and full operation.

My attention has been directed more particularly to the subject, from having just visited and examined the whole Establishment, with an eye single to a description and a full knowledge of the practical part of the business. The result I now communicate, and whether interesting or not to the manufacturing community, I must acknowledge that to me, (as a North Carolinian) it is peculiarly so, and all I regret is, that the citizens of Salisbury are not actuated by the same "spirit of the times" now actuators those of Lexington.

This Establishment, which is both the pride and ornament of the place, is situated on a slip of land, in the east part of the Town. Though the location is not so elevated or commanding as one could wish, yet the view from the town is admirable and the buildings so arranged as to show to the best advantage. Your attention is arrested at the sight of the buildings, the moment you approach the town, presenting at one view, the aspect of a young and growing village. The Factory is a splendid building, rising up above all the others, while the small one and a half story dwellings occupied by the operatives, tastefully arranged and newly painted, fill up the back ground, and further onward is an extensive grove, designed for the amusement and recreation of the females during their hours of leisure.

The man building is built of brick, and is 80 feet long, 3 stories, of 113 feet high, each, has a projection at the end of 30 feet long, 2 stories high, for the Engine-House, the whole combining a degree of taste and style in the design. The inside is well finished, the ceiling and wood work all painted, and the walls white-washed, giving the rooms, a very neat, light, and airy appearance.

There are about 30 hands at work, 600 spindles now in operation, on what is called the dead spindle principle; they now produce 350 pounds per day, spinning from No. 6 to No. 12, averaging No. 8. The Agent, Mr. Cairns, informed me that they have no quite carding enough, but when the Company get their additional Cards, they will be able to produce 400 pounds per day, on 600 spindles, averaging No. 8.

The Machinery, I notice, was made in Fishkill, on the North River, in the State of New York, by the Maittewan Company.

Every manufacturer, you know, has the particular faculty of recommending his own machinery, but if I were to judge of the appearance of this and the regular manner in which it moves and executes its work, I would suppose that it would compare with any other in the country. I saw girls there attending to 120 spindles each, who appeared to do it with perfect ease, sitting down a considerable portion of their time; but what struck my eye with the most force in this department of the operation was, to notice the machinery, the floors, in short, the whole Establishment kept so clear and neat.

I consider this mark of the highest commendation in an establishment of the kind, where so many human beings are congregated, and where health and comfort are concerned.

The Steam Engine, which propels the whole machinery as well as that which is to be added, is of 30 horse power;—manufactured by Messrs. Watcham and Bratt, Baltimore.

But of all the inventions of the present age, none, in my humble opinion, is to be compared with the Steam Engine; it is, in fact, the machine of machines. Though the one to which I now allude is apparently a firm and regular in its motion, yet it puffs and blows and makes so much fuss and has so many pugilistic actions that it makes one, in spite of all his philosophy, fairly qual to look at it, and yet when he reflects that this very machine,—this concentration of force, which gives life and motion to the whole operation—is the invention of man and equal in power to 30 horses, he is lost in admiration at the march of improvement of the age.

The Company have ordered, to be delivered in May, 1,350 additional spindles, and 30 Power Looms from the Machine shop of the Maittewan Company.

Among other machinery they have ordered the recently patented self-acting Mule, for spinning from the machine shop.

The Establishment is under the entire management of Mr. J. G. Cairns, the Agent, who is also one of the owners. Mr. Cairns is a Scotchman by birth, and by long experience in the business, he has been enabled to present the community with a model of his skill and taste, which, if I mistake not, will redound greatly to his credit as well as that of the Company to which he belongs.

The present capital of this Company is \$50,000, which will have to be increased to complete the additions in contemplated. The years you know stand very well in market, and are said to be equal to any made in this country.

With regard to the beneficial influence which must result to Lexington, by the successful operation of the establishment, it is unsafe to enlarge; for it must be apparent to all, that the profitable investment of so large a capital, giving employment to so many hands, must have a very good effect in the business wealth of the place. In short, it will not only add to its wealth, increase the value of property, and by furnishing a diversity of employment, add to the value of labor, but afford a market for agricultural products which must increase the value of real estate.

With an example so worthy of imitation, so commendable (and I trust, profitable too,) to the enterprise of the Lexington Manufacturing Company,—before them, will not the citizens of Salisbury follow it? Will they not see it to their interest, by the instance exemplified, to engage in manufacturing and encouraging mechanical operations? *Now, sirs.*

A FRIEND TO MANUFACTURERS.

Feb. 12, 1839.

Mechanics Wanted.—A Coach-making establishment—a hat manufacturing, and a Tin and Copper-smith establishment—is wanted in this place. Situated as Milton is, in the midst of a wealthy and enterprising section of country, there is every reason to believe that they will receive due encouragement.

Editor with whom we exchange will confer a favor (perhaps on some of their friends) by publishing the above.—*Milton Spectator.*

[Editors Correspondence.]

FARENTVILLE, February 16, 1839.

The business of this week has been very limited.—The quantity of produce brought in but small. The sales of cotton have not been extensive, but what has come in sold readily from 11 to 13 cents, the highest sale this season in our market. Leaf tobacco has sold for \$10 per hundred this week for passed, and we understand that the same price was offered and refused for the article. Flaxseed, but little in, \$1 25 to 1 35; flour \$6 50, 7 00, 7 50; corn-meats a ready market at \$1 per bushel; bacon, new, 10 cents; lard 12 12; oats 30 55; wheat \$1 35 to 1 40; salt we continue our last week's quotations; but the arrival of about 3,000 bushels alum salt the present week will have a tendency to lower the price of it in some measure.

We have also had an addition of about 2,000 sacks to the Stock of Liverpool during the present week. The Cape Fear River is in good boating order at present.

Arrived, February 11th, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Nelson, Diligence, and Post Boy, in tow with dry goods, groceries, iron, salt, &c., for sun dry persons in this place and in the interior, among which are Rev. Wm. Crook, Professor Mitchell, Cross & Boger, Michael Brown, R. Smith, Evans & Nettle, A. J. Hill, and others; also, this evening, steamer Currit & Myrover's boat Peter Rose with full load alum and sand salt.

Departed, steamer Henrietta, on Tuesday 13th, with boat Diligence in tow with cotton, flour, tobacco, sugar, &c. Also, on Friday 15th, boat Nelson with flour and cotton shipped by merchants here mostly. We notice one or two lots flour shipped by persons in the interior.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on Thursday the 13th instant, Mr. HOUSTON McBROOM to Miss ELIZABETH B. THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. William Thompson.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Davidson County, on Thursday the 14th instant, Mr. CASPER BRINGLE, aged 89 years. Mr. B. was the oldest man in the County, and, while living universally beloved by his neighbors. He was the father of 8 children, and when he died, had 58 grandchildren, and 50 great grandchildren.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday of Davis Court, on two years credit, the thorough-bred horse

Sir Billy,

of Tennessee. Mocksville, Feb. 13, 1839.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE: SIR BILLY OF TENNESSEE.

was seven years old last June. His colour is a beautiful grey; 16 hands high, with rather a dark mane tail, and legs. His fine hair, thin mane and tail, clean limbs, trim build, and elegance of form, would be an incontestable proof to the public of his fine blood without any further pains.

SIR BILLY was sired by old Billy Farzny; his dam, Sally Silver, by the noted Turf horse Whelp, belonging to Col. Blake, of Kentucky, out of a fine Packal mare from Virginia, one of the fleetest racers of her time. Sir Archie, the grand-sire of Young Sir Billy, was sired by the old imported Diomed, out of the imported mare Castamore, out of Tabitha (as a reference to the English Stud Book, page 370, will more fully appear), and was imported by Col. Blackmore, of Va., in 1786; great grand by boxer; his dam was Nancy Damson. Boxer was sired by the imported Medly, and his dam by Col. Braylor's Farnought; and his grandson by Jolly Roger, out of the thorough-bred mare Nancy Tucket; his grandam by Lamp-lighter, and he by old Eagle. His dam by Highflyer, out of Col. Brackton's imported mare Kitty Fisher. His great grandam, the old imported horse Union; and he by the imported horse Shakespeare; his dam by Nonpareil; his grandam by Pocahontas, and she was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Feb. 21, 1839.

11.

To Rent.

A very neat and comfortable dwelling house for a small family. It is situated on a lot adjoining Mr. Charles Torrence,—about 6 or 8 minutes walk from the Courthouse.

Early application is desired, which will be made at this office.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839.

21.

A New Confectionary.

J. F. ROUECHE.

(FROM PARIS.)

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury and its Vicinity, that he has established a CONFECTIONERY, a few doors east of the Court House, in Salisbury, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, all kinds of

Candies, Cordials,

Fruit, Wines, Nuts, Spirits,

Cakes, Sagoes,

Crackers, Fish, Raisins, Ale,

Cider, &c. &c.

Mr. R. would respectfully inform the Public that he intends opening a

RESTAURATEUR, (after the Parisian Style) in which he will take great pleasure in accommodating his friends with a fine cup of French Coffee, and a variety of Dishes too numerous to mention.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839.

11.

WHEELER & BURNS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subcriber, either by

Note or Book account on the 29th day of April next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged.

We trust our friends will take no exception to this arrangement.

WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839.

11.

No Joke:

ALL persons indebted to the Subcriber, either by

Note or Book account on the 29th day of April

next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged.

We trust our friends will take no exception to this arrangement.

WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839.

11.

FINDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subcriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style suitable for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his BIBLIES (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful Servants.

<p

I HAVE NO INFLUENCE.
What if the little rain should say,
So small a drop as I
Can never refresh these thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky!

What if a shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because the feeble light alone
Cannot create a day?

But not each rain-drop help to form
The cool, refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower!

SUICIDE.

[BY BLAKE.]
Our time is fixed; and all our days are numbered;
How long, how short, we know not; this we know,
They require us calmly wait the summons,
Our stars to stir till Heaven shall give permission.
Life's centre that must keep their destinies stand,
And wait the appointed hour, till they're relieved.
None only are the brave who keep their ground,
And keep it to the last. To run away
Is like a coward's trick: to run away
From this world's ills, that at the very worst
Will soon blow o'er, thinking to mend ourselves
By boldly venturing on a world unknown,
By plunging headlong in the dark! 'tis mad:
No frenzy half so desperate as this.

FAREWELL.

We do not know how much we love,
Until we come to leave;
An aged tree, a common flower,
Are thing's o'er which we grieve;
There is a pleasure in the pain,
That brings us back the past again.

We linger while we turn away,
We cling while we depart;
And memories unmarked till then,
Come crowding on the heart.
Let what will lure our onward way,
FAREWELL's a bitter word to say.

VARIETY.

A *Crust for the Casuists*.—“What was the man's crime, papa?” “He killed another man.” “Is that very wicked?” “Dreadfully, desperately wicked! I am struck upon all laws human and divine.” “And what are they going to do with him?” “To kill him.” “What! kill another man?” “My dear, you don't understand—it is necessary to punish crimes and hold up the fate of a criminal as an example and a warning.” “I know I am very stupid; but what I cannot understand is, that you punish crime, and warn others against it, by committing the very same crime yourself.” “This is different, as regards individuals and communities. To kill a man according to law, is not of justice, not murder.” “Then are all laws throughout the world good?” “No.” “By this standard do we try them?” “By the law of God, written in the human heart, and in the Ten Commandments.” “Did you not say that killing was an outrage upon the divine law?” “That's not troublesome, my dear.”

What is Law like.—Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are fairly worn out. Law is like a book of surgery—there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like a battle too, they that take the least of it are the best. It is like a homely gentleman “very well to follow,” and a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us.—Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched get into it: “and like bad weather,” and people are glad to get out of it.

The *Impudent Bride*.—Not long since, in Liverpool, as a couple were going to be married, and preceeded as far the church-yard gate, the bridegroom stopped his fair comrade with the following unexpected address:

“Mary, during our courtship I told you most of my mind, but not all of my mind; when we are married I shall insist upon two things.”

“What are they?” asked the astonished lady. “In the first place,” said he, “I shall eat alone; second, I shall find fault with you when there is no occasion for it. Can you submit to those conditions?”

“Oh yes, sir, very easily,” she replied, “for if you eat alone, I shall eat first; and as to your finding fault without occasion, that, I think, may be prevented, for I shall take care that you shall never want an occasion.”

A *Controversion in Desire*.—We are for lengthening our span of life in general, but would not contract the parts of which it is composed.—The humor would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated that lies between the moment of next quarter day. The politician would be inclined to lose three years in his life, could he do these things in the posture which he fancies they will stand in, after such a revolution of time. The humor would be glad to strike out of his existence all the moments that are to pass away before the happy meeting. Thus, as fast as our time runs, we should be very glad in most parts of our lives, that it ran much faster than it does. Several hours of the day hung upon our hands; nay, we wish away whole years, and travel time as through a country filled with many wild and empty wastes, which we would fain hurry over, that we may arrive at those several little settlements or imaginary points of rest which are dispersed up and down its side.

“Find a purchaser to a horse dealer, ‘is that animal sure-footed?’ ‘Perfectly,’ said the jockey, ‘when he puts his foot down, you'd think he never was going to take it up.’

The Legislature of Alabama, now in session, has passed a law establishing a Penitentiary, to be located within fifty miles of the centre of the State.

In the same body an interesting incident occurred in the House, while considering upon a name for a new County. Van Buren and Pushmatahaw (an Indian Chief of the Choctaw tribe, now dead,) having been proposed, Judge Lipscorn (says the State Intelligencer) told the following anecdote, illustrative of the magnanimity of Pushmatahaw, and his generous self-sacrificing devotion to the whites: “An attack being threatened upon St. Stephens, then in a very weak condition, by the hostile Indians, Pushmatahaw was solicited by the whites to aid in the defense. The Prophet of the tribe, however, having assured the warriors that the Great Spirit had decreed the fall of St. Stephens, the gallant old warrior could only prevail upon his three nephews (called sons in the Indian dialect) to accompany him. With them he presented himself before the garrison, stated why his warriors were not with him, and then told them that he and his sons had come, not so much to fight for them, as to die with them. When this anecdote was told, the name of the Prophet was withdrawn, and ‘Pushmatahaw’ was cast by acclamation.”

Long before he became a famous Statesman, during leisure of a young politician, for a living in his lordship's gift. He did not much like the recommendation; but, acting impartially, said to his secretary, with whose attendance he rarely dispensed, “show him in!” The gay candidate for preferment put himself through the door, delicately dressed, and redolent of what was then considered a beautiful perfume, “lavender water.” Thru the looked at him for a minute, and then said to the secretary, “show him out!”—*New Monthly Magazine*.

“They say trout will bite now, father,” said a sporting youth. “Well, well, mind your work then, and you'll be sure they won't bite you, said the secretary, “show him out!”—*New Monthly Magazine*.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....February 21, 1839.

Bacon,	15 a 20	Molasses,	62 a 75
Brandy, apple,	none	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	none	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12 a 20 a 22	Pork,	300 a 700
Cotton, in seed,	250	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	12 a 13	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	20 a 22	Tallow,	10 a 12
Feathers,	57 a 40	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	500 a 600	Wheat, (bushel),	100 a 000
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal. \$1 12		Eggs pr. doz. 8 a 10	

AT CHERWELL.....February 6, 1839.

Bacon, lb.	10 a 14	Nails, cut,	73 a 9
Butter,	15 a 21	wrought,	16 a 18
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	50
Coffee,	12 a 16	Rice,	550 a 625
Cotton,	10 a 14	Sugar,	10 a 12
Corn,	75 a 100	Salt,	325 a 350
Flour, country,	650 a 800	Steel, American,	10 a 12
Fron,	5 a 61	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	12 a 15	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12
Molasses,	45 a 50	Tea,	100 a 137
Orleans,	56 a 57	Tobacco, m'dd. 10 a 50	

To Silk Growers.

1,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF MORUS MULTICAPITULIS

For Sale by JOHN P. MABRY.

Price of buds 3 cents apiece; trees 25 cents a foot. Lexington, Davidson County, Feb. 7, 1839.

Lexington Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, an Agent for these Yarns, offer for sale any quantity of them, from No. 5 to foot. Yarns will warrant it, but at the same time we are willing to leave it to purchasers to decide for themselves.

—A.L.S.—

Just received for sale, wholesale or retail, 250 bars Tire Iron, 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide. 50 do. do. round and square, all sizes. 75 Nova Scotia Grime Stones. 40 kegs Nails, all sizes. 1 cwt. Cervon Spanish Indigo. 12 Blacksmith's Anvils. 10 do. Vices. 15 lbs. Superfine Flour. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. 100 lbs. best German Turkey-red Cotton. J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1839.

Mulberry Trees.

AS the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscribers have concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices. Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to. R. H. MORRISON. Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1838.

Head Quarters 64th Regt., SALISBURY, Jan. 30, 1839.

ATTENTION!

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF 64TH REGT.

YOU are hereby commanded to Parade at the Court-house, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 9th March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to proceed by ballot to elect a Maj. General, for the 4th Division of North Carolina, Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thos. G. Polk.

R. W. LONG, Col. Commandant, 64th Regiment N. C. Militia. January 31, 1839.

The Thorough-bred Horse

LATE,

Has arrived at his stand in fine condition, and will be exhibited to all those who may call to see him. His Season will begin on the 15th of February, and end on the 15th of July.

For further particulars see hand-bills.

R. W. LONG.

MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury, Feb. 7, 1839.

Look at this!

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present, the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, with, some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the State that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER. Milton, N. C., January 21, 1839.

Notice.

CLARKES' Commentary, in four volumes, dated 1832, and Watson's Dictionary, in two volumes, same date, came by a stage from Salisbury, directed to my care, three or five years since; and books have not been called for. RUFUS REED.

Mount Mourne, Irrell Co., N. C. January 31, 1839.

4

Operations on the Teeth.

THE Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that Dr. B. B. B. Surgeon Dentist, will pay them a professional visit about the 15th instant. Dr. B. intends to visit Salisbury, Lexington, Greensboro, Statesville and Concord, every few months for several years to come.

February 14, 1839.

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDHOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of STONE-CUTTING, seven miles South of Salisbury, and about 1/2 a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2 to \$25; DOOR-SILLS from \$2 to \$8; DOOR STEPS \$1 to \$5; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS \$10 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 13 1838. 12m

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER, 1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

O. N. PRICE.

RESPECTFULLY take this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to recure the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much improved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

COPAL Varnish, English patent Jan. 1. pan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, whole sale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON. Stateville, Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business, and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Windows and Door-stones, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very